Abstract

A method is presented for detecting resistant fungal cells in clinical material. First, fungus-specific nucleic acids are extracted from clinical material. Then, the fungus-specific nucleic acids are hybridized with hybridization probes directed against nucleic acids segments of azole derivative-resistant fungal cells. Prior to the hybridization a PCR reaction may be performed in which segments of the 14-α-lanosterol demethylase gene are amplified. Primers and probes for the PCR reaction and the hybridization, respectively, are also presented.